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From Tuesday May 4, to Saturday May 8, 1756.

AT the Court at *Kensington*, the 29th Day of *April* 1756,

PRESENT,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHereas His Majesty was pleased by His Royal Proclamations bearing Date the Twentieth Day of October, and the Eighteenth Day of December last, to prohibit the Exportation of Gunpowder to any Parts beyond the Seas, for the respective Times therein expressed: —And whereas an Act hath been passed in the present Session of Parliament, to inforce the Law for impowering His Majesty to prohibit the Exportation of Gunpowder, or any Sort of Arms and Ammunition, and to impower His Majesty, by Proclamation or Order in Council, to prohibit the Exporting or attempting to Export Salt Petre out of this Kingdom, as likewise to restrain the carrying Coastwise of Salt Petre, Gunpowder, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, for such Time, and in such Manner, and under such Restraints, as His Majesty shall think fit :— And His Majesty judging it necessary for the Publick Good, at this critical Conjuncture, to continue the Prohibition on the Exportation of Gunpowder, which now subsists by Virtue of His Majesty's aforementioned Proclamation of the Eighteenth of December last, for some longer Time; and also to prohibit the Exporting of Salt Petre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition out of this Kingdom, or carrying the same Coastwise, for the like Time, doth therefore, with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby Order, Require, Prohibit and Command, that no Person or Persons whatsoever, (except the Master General of the Ordnance for His Majesty's Service) do, at any Time during the Space of Six Months, from the Date of this His Majesty's Order in Council, presume to Transport into any Parts out of this Kingdom, or carry Coastwise, any Gunpowder, Salt Petre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, or Ship or Lade any Gunpowder, Salt Petre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, on board any Ship or Vessel, in order to transporting the same into any Parts beyond the Seas, or carrying the same Coastwise, without Leave or Permission in that Behalf first obtained from His Majesty or His Privy Council, upon Pain of incurring and suffering the respective Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by the aforementioned Act.—And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Master General of the Ordnance, and His Majesty's Secretary at War, are to give the necessary Directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. Sharpe.

AT the Council-Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 6th Day of *May*, 1756.

PRESENT,

The Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.

This Day, by His Majesty's Command, William Blair, Esq; was sworn one of the Clerks of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council in Ordinary; and Stephen Cottrell, Esq; was li[illegible]y His Majesty's Command, sworn one of the Clerks of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council in Extraordinary.

Kensington, May 8.

The following Address of the Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, Clergy and Gentlemen of the County of Pembroke, has been presented to His Majesty by Sir William Owen, Bart. Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the said County: Which Address His Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, Clergy and Gentlemen of the County of Pembroke, assembled at the Great Sessions holden for the said County, beg Leave to take this Opportunity of assuring your Majesty of our most unfeigned Duty and Loyalty to your most Sacred Person, Family and Government, and that we look on the present Attempt to invade these Kingdoms, by our constant and inveterate Enemies the French, with all the Resentment and Indignation so unjust and insolent an Enterprize deserves. When we consider the superior Happiness this Country enjoys under your Majesty's most mild and gracious Government, there is little Wonder, that these our perfidious Neighbours should look with Envy and Impatience on a Situation which they

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they muſt always admire but cannot imitate: Your Majeſty's paternal Care and Tenderneſs of your People, exerted at this Time in a moſt particular and extraordinary Manner for their Defence, call for our warmeſt Acknowledgements and Gratitude; We, on our Parts, muſt appear quite inſenſible and undeſerving of the great Bleſſings we enjoy, if we do not, by the utmoſt Exertion of our Duty and Loyalty, on the preſent Occaſion, contribute all we can in Support of your Majeſty and your Government, by which alone we can hope or expect to perpetuate the ſame ineſtimable Bleſſings to our Poſterity. We therefore beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty that we, in our ſeveral Stations, will uſe our utmoſt Vigilance and Care to preſerve the internal Peace and Tranquility of our County, as well as every Means in our Power to repel any Attempt that may be made from without, being ready and willing, with the utmoſt Chearfulneſs, to hazard our Lives and Fortunes in Defence of your Majeſty and our moſt excellent Conſtitution.

Paris, May 1. We have received Advice by an Officer diſpatched from Marſhal Richelieu, that on the 18th paſt, M. de la Galiſſoniere's Squadron caſt Anchor before Ciudadella in the Iſland of Minorca; that on that and the following Day the Troops diſembarked, without Oppoſition; and the Engliſh being retired to the Fort of St. Phillips, our Troops were proceeding to the Attack of it.

Admiralty Office, [redacted] 8.

By a Letter from the Honourable Auguſtus Hervey, Captain of His Majeſty's Ship the Phœnix, dated from Villa Franca, April the 18th, there is Advice, That he was ſent from Mahon by Commodore Edgcumbe to Leghorne, to take in Stores, and had proceeded to Villa Franca, in order to receive any Letters he ſhould find there from England for the Commodore; that finding the French Fleet had failed from Toulon on the 13th for the Iſland of Minorca, he intended ſailing that Evening, and endeavouring to get into the Harbour of Mahon; or if it ſhould be ſo blocked up by the French as to make it impoſſible for his Ship to get in, he ſhould try in ſome other Manner to convey to Mr. Edgcumbe the News of a Fleet being actually ſailed from England for their Aſſiſtance and Relief, and endeavour to get the Commodore's Orders for his farther Proceedings: That if he ſhould not be able to receive thoſe Orders, he would then go away for Gibraltar, and cruize in the Gutt, in Hopes of meeting the Engliſh Fleet.—He ſends alſo the following Liſt of the French Fleet, viz.

Line of Battle Ships.

	Guns.		Guns.
Le Foudroyant	80	Le Triton	64
La Couronne	74	Le Lyon	64
Le Redoutable	74	Le Contant	64
L'Hercule	64	Le Sage	64
L'Achille	64	L'Alcion	50

Frigats.

	Guns.		Guns.
La Pomone	36	La Gracieuſe	24
Le Zephir	30	La Nymphe	20
La Roſe	30		

About 180 Tranſports, 90 of which are Tartans and Settees: They have a Majorca Xebecque, which is ſaid to ſerve as a Pilot for the Craft.

He adds, That the whole Number of Troops, Labourers, &c. &c. &c. ſhut up in the Caſtle of St. Phillips, amounted to 5000 Men; that the French Army doth not exceed 11,000; ſo that he thinks the Attack upon the Caſtle of St. Phillips, will ſcarce be effectual, before the Fleet, under Admiral Byng, will probably arrive; and that all neceſſary Precautions were taking when he left Mahon, for the Defence of Fort St. Phillips, and the beſt Diſpoſition made for that of the Harbour.

Captain Cole, in a Bilander from Seville, on the 19th of April, being then in the Latitude of 43. 39 Longitude, by Account 18 M. to the Weſt of the Rock of Lisbon, ſaw ten Sail of Engliſh Ships of War, with two Admirals, one having a Blue Flag at the Main top-maſt, the other a Red one at the Mizen-top-maſt-head, the Wind blowing freſh at S. W. and continued to do ſo till the 22d. then for three Days from S. E. to E.

Conſtantinople, April 2. Zaide Paſcha, who has continued in the Poſt of Vizir ſomewhat more than five Months, was Yeſterday ſuddenly depoſed, and exiled to Stanchio. The Janizar Aga is appointed Caimachan until the Arrival of Muſtapha Paſcha, who occupied that high Office on the Sultan's Acceſſion: He is ſent for from the Morea with great Diſpatch, to fill it a ſecond Time. The Reaſon aſſign'd for this Change was the common People's complaining about the Bread. Abdy Efendi, formerly Reis Efendi, and Yeghen Efendi, the Cheaia, who were depoſed and baniſhed at the ſame Time, are returned hither by immediate Permiſſion from the Grand Seignor. The Captain Paſcha is preparing to ſail, in a few Days, for the Archipelago. He is ſent out ſooner than uſual to give chaſe to ſome Malteſe and other Corſairs who have committed ſome Inſolencies on the Iſlands. The Foreign Miniſters are ſucceſſively taking their Audiences as uſual on his Departure.

Turin, April 10. 'Tis reported here, that Orders will ſpeedily be iſſued for augmenting our Troops. And they are working with great Diligence at the Fortifications of Demont, Suza, and Feneſtrelles, in order to put them in a proper State of Defence.

Prague, April 17. The Imperial Officers are very ſucceſsful in raiſing Recruits in this Kingdom, for their reſpective Regiments quartered in Hungary.

Dantzick, April 17. For ſeveral Days paſt we have had ſuch tempeſtuous Weather, that the Navigation upon our Coaſt has been very hazardous, and great Damage has been done amongſt

amongſt the ſmall Craft. We are informed by our laſt Letters from the Ukraine, that a contagious Diſtemper has not only manifeſted itſelf in that Province, but likewiſe at Kilia, a Town of the Beſſarabia, under the Dominion of the Grand Seignior.

Madrid, April 19. Letters from Cartagena, of the 14th of April, mention, that Advice had been received there of a Veſſel having arrived at Mahon from Algier with a foul Bill of Health, on Account of the Plague having broke out in that City, of which twenty to twenty-five Perſons died daily. And that the Health-Office had received Information from the Alcalde de Roquettes, that an Engliſh Pink called San Antonio, Francis Bartol, Maſter, had arrived there the 6th Inſtant from Algier, bound to Arzeo, and that he had ordered her away immediately without permitting the leaſt Communication with her. This Veſſel was deſcribed to be ſquare rigged forward, and Lateens abaft, with her Head and Stern painted Black. Their Catholick Majeſties intend to ſet out for Aranjuez on Wedneſday the 21ſt Inſtant, and the Orders for the Departure of the Court have been iſſued accordingly. The Conde de Aranda is returned from his Embaſſy at Liſbon, and his Catholick Majeſty has conferred upon his Excellency the Honour of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

Dreſden, April 20. The Queen, who has been greatly indiſpoſed for ſeveral Days paſt, is now perfectly recovered.

Coblentz, April 21. Yeſterday the Corps of our late Elector, which has been depoſited at the Caſtle of Ehrenbreitſtein ever ſince the Death of that Prince, was carried from thence to Treves, in order to its being interred, with great Funeral Pomp and Solemnity, in the Metropolitan Church of that City.

Whitehall, May 8.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Richard Whatley, Eſq; to be Conſul General at Tetuan, in the Dominions of the Emperor of Morocco, in the room of William Peticrew, Eſq; deceaſed.

Whitehall, April 30, 1756.

Whereas it has been humbly repreſented to the King, that an anonimous Letter, without Date, directed, To Doctor Whitefield, at his Tabernacle, by the Foundery, in Moorfields, *was, on the 6th of this Inſtant April, received by the Reverend Mr. George Whitefield, by the Penny Poſt; and that two other Letters, viz. one of them dated the 7th of the preſent Month of April, ſubſcrib'd, Your Friendly Adverſary, and directed,* To Mr. Whitefield, at his Tabernacle, near Hogſton, beyond the Upper Moorfields; *and the other, anonimous, without Date, and directed,* To The Reverend Mr. Whitefield, at the Tabernacle, near Moorfields, *were, alſo, received by the ſaid Reverend Mr. George Whitefield, by the Penny Poſt, on the 8th of this Inſtant April; and that the ſaid Letters, wrote in very abuſive Terms, contain'd Threats of Injury and Deſtruction to the ſaid Reverend Mr. George Whitefield; His Majeſty, for the better diſcovering, and bringing to Juſtice the Perſons concern'd in Writing and ſending the ſaid three Letters, as abovementioned, or any one, or more, of them, is pleaſed to promiſe His moſt gracious Pardon to any one of them, who ſhall diſcover his, or her, Accomplice, or Accomplices, therein, ſo that he, ſhe, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.* HOLDERNESSE.

And as a further Encouragement, James Cox, Jeweller, in Raquet Court, Fleet ſtreet, does hereby promiſe a Reward of Twenty Pounds, to be paid, by him, to the Perſon or Perſons making ſuch Diſcovery as aforeſaid, upon the Conviction of one or more of the Offenders.

James Cox.

Stamp-Office, April 17, 1756.

The Commiſſioners for managing His Majeſty's Stamp Duties do hereby give Notice, that from and after the 18th Inſtant, no Licence is to be granted for ſelling Ale or Beer without being firſt Stamped with the additional Duty of 20s. of which all Juſtices, Mayors, Town Clerks, and all other Perſons whom it may concern are to take Notice.

Stamp Office, April 17, 1756.

The Commiſſioners for managing His Majeſty's Stamp Duties do hereby give Notice, that from and after the 15th Inſtant, every Perſon who ſhall vend, ſell, or expoſe to ſale any Playing Cards in any Part of Great Britain, the ſame not being incloſed in Paper and Thread, ſtamped and marked as the Law directs, forfeits the Sum of 20 l. for every Pack ſo vended, ſold, or expoſed to ſale, one Half whereof to the Informer with full Coſts of Suit.

Victualling Office, May 4, 1756.

The Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that there is Money in the Hands of the Treaſurer of His Majeſty's Navy, to pay Intereſt and Non-Intereſt Bills regiſter'd on the Courſe of the Victualling in the Month of November 1755, with Intereſt due on ſuch as carry the ſame, in order that the Proprietors of, or ſuch Perſons as are legally impowered to receive the ſaid Bills, may bring them to this Office to be aſſigned for Payment.

Navy Office, May 4, 1756.

The principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy give Notice, That there is in the Hands of the Treaſurer of the Navy, Money to pay off all Bills regiſtered on the Courſe of the Navy in the Month of November 1755, in order that the Proprietors of, or ſuch Perſons as are legally empowered to receive the ſaid Bills, may bring them to this Office to be aſſigned for Payment accordingly.

Cuſtom-Houſe, London, May 7, 1756.

The Receiver General of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms gives Notice, that he will be ready, on the 17th of May Inſtant, and the four following uſual Days of Payment, to pay all Out-Port Corn Debentures that were preſented to the Commiſſioners between the 2d of January 1756, excluſive, and 21ſt of the ſame Month, incluſive, and which became due between the 2d of April 1756, excluſive, and 21ſt of the ſame Month incluſive, without Intereſt.

The ſaid Receiver General gives this further Notice, That in caſe any of the ſaid Debentures ſhall remain unpaid, for want of being tendered for Payment on one of the Five Days abovementioned, that no Intereſt will be paid thereon.

The ſaid Receiver General alſo gives Notice, that he is ready to pay all Debentures for the Bounty on Sail Cloth exported.

South